

Appendix B: High Potential Historic and Interpretive Sites Along the Juan Bautista deAnza National Historic Trail

The following briefly describes the historic and interpretive sites listed on the Historic Route map. Historic sites, noted with (A) are those with historical significance, the presence of visible historic remains, scenic quality, and few intrusions. These sites qualify as interpretive sites, as well, and may offer interpretation of the Anza Trail. Interpretive sites are those with a high potential to interpret the trail's historical or cultural significance even though the sites may not retain the integrity of the historic scene.

These sites are listed by county and generally south to north from Nogales, Arizona to San Francisco, California and to the East Bay of San Francisco.

A national historic landmark is denoted by the abbreviation NHL; a site on the National Register of Historic Places by NR; National Natural Landmarks as NNL; and California State Historic Landmarks by CRHL.

The approximate locations of sites are shown on the Historic Route map and more closely located on the individual county maps in appendix C.

ARIZONA

Santa Cruz County

Expedition Camp #13. Immediately north of St. Andrews church in Nogales, the camp site of Las Lagunas is at a *ciénaga*, or marsh, which is unprotected today.

San Cayetano de Calabasas.(A) About halfway between Nogales and Tumacácori, one mile east of highway I-19, are the adobe remnants of Calabasas, a site first occupied about 1756 as a Spanish mission *visita* (a mission station, usually a small Indian village but without a resident priest). Father Pedro Font held mass here on October 17, 1775, as the Anza expedition moved toward Tubac. The site is part of Tumacácori National Historical Park. (NHL)

San José de Tumacácori.(A) Located on highway I-19 about 18 miles north of Nogales, Tumacácori was first listed in 1691 as an outlying *visita* by the famous Jesuit missionary Father Eusebio Francisco Kino. By 1701, the village was a *visita* of the mission at Guevavi, and in 1771, under the Franciscans, the village with its primitive church was made the head mission of the district, and Guevavi was abandoned. Father Font spent several days at Tumacacori while Anza marshalled his forces at Tubac, and the mission contributed a small herd of cattle to the expedition. Construction of the present mission church was begun around 1802. Tumacácori is National Historical Park and includes the Calabasas and Guevavi sites. The visitor center is an NHL.

Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac. (A) Located four miles north of Tumacácori, the Presidio de San Ignacio de Tubac was founded in 1752 in response to a Pima revolt. The area had been a Pima village before becoming a mission farm. The fifty cavalymen garrisoned at this remote outpost were to control the Pimas, protect the frontier from the Apaches and Seris, and further explore the Southwest. Juan Bautista de Anza II, second commander of the presidio, staged two overland expeditions to Alta California from this place. The ruins of his house can be viewed through an underground archeological exhibit at Tubac Presidio State Historical Park. (NR) About ten acres of the original site are within the state park and 23 acres are in private ownership. Thirteen acres of the private land are leased by the Center for Spanish Colonial Archeology. The Anza Trail runs through this property.

Pima County

Expedition Camp #15, La Canoa. The first camp site of the expedition where it suffered its only loss of life is currently interpreted at an Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) rest stop on I-19. The landowner plans to include the Anza Trail within his development and to interpret the significance of the site to the Anza expedition.

Expedition Camp #17, Mission San Xavier del Bac.(A) Located off I-19 along the Santa Cruz River and a part of the O'odham reservation, Mission San Xavier del Bac is an active parish administered by the Franciscans. Established by Kino in 1692 at the site of an existing Piman village, by 1732 the mission community had grown to require a full-time resident missionary to attend to it and its *visita*, Tucson. San Xavier del Bac was under Franciscan administration when the Anza expedition stopped on October 25, 1775 to mourn the only death on the expedition and to celebrate three marriages. Construction of the present mission church was started in 1783. The mission has a museum. (NHL)

Mission San Agustín del Tucson. On the western side of the Santa Cruz River, across the river from modern downtown Tucson, this location had long been occupied by a succession of people: Archaic, Hohokam, and Piman. On the site of a Piman village, the Spanish developed a substantial mission complex. Foundation walls and other signs of past occupation remain sufficiently intact within the subsurface of the site that there are plans to develop a cultural park which would interpret the many cultures.

Presidio San Agustín del Tucson. On the eastern side of the Santa Cruz River, now under modern downtown Tucson, the presidio was founded in August 1775 to replace the Tubac Presidio as the main Spanish defense of the region. When Anza's expedition passed through in October, the presidio had been planned but not yet constructed. Plaques on city streets mark the location of several corners of the old structure, and a citizen's group would like to re-create part of the presidio in downtown Tucson.

Santa Cruz River Park. This partially developed river park along the Santa Cruz River in the City of Tucson is owned by the city and managed by the Pima County Flood

Control District. It contains a multiuse trail within the historic corridor and offers the potential for interpretation of the Anza Trail themes.

Expedition Camp #19, Puerto del Azotado and Los Morteros Archeological Site. Located at the extreme north end of the Tucson Mountains near the Santa Cruz River, this large Hohokam village site is named for the bedrock mortars found near its center. The Anza expedition camp site, *Puerto del Azotado*, was in the vicinity of Los Morteros. The site was considered in the Saguaro National Monument Boundary study. It was recommended but not approved for a level of designation (evaluated through the national landmark nomination and designation process) that would ensure adequate resource protection and interpretation.

Pinal County

Picacho Peak State Park. An Anza Trail interpretive exhibit is installed at a day use camp site on the west side of the park overlooking a campsite area and the Anza route through the Santa Cruz River valley.

Casa Grande Ruins.(A) Located on state highway 87 outside the town of Coolidge, the Casa Grande ruins were visited and named by Father Kino in 1694 when friendly Pimas took him to see the already abandoned mysterious complex. The Anza expedition camped approximately five miles to the northwest, and on October 31, 1775 Font and Anza visited the ruins in order to check the accuracy of Kino's descriptions and measurements. At this time, Font recorded the Bitter Man story of the Pima. The ruins are a National Monument administered by the National Park Service.

Expedition Camp #21. The Picacho Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) roadside rest offers an opportunity to interpret this camp in view of Picacho Peak.

Expedition Camps #22, 23, 24, and 25. These camps were at the Pima Villages, noted by Anza and Font, where the expedition was well-received and cared for. The sites are within the boundaries of the Gila River Indian Reservation today. The Sacaton ADOT roadside rest provides potential to interpret these camps.

Maricopa County

Expedition Camps #27 and 28. These camps were most likely located within the boundaries of the Gila Bend Indian Reservation, home to the San Lucy District of the Tohono O'odham today. Most of the Reservation area is under management of the Army Corps of Engineers for the Painted Rocks Reservoir. Fortaleza (NR), an important spiritual site to the San Lucy District, is located on top of a volcanic escarpment on the Gila Bend Indian reservation in the vicinity of the town of Gila Bend. The site is within the expedition corridor and may be near the villages visited by Anza. The site was probably settled about 1200 A.D. by migrants from the Tucson area after it was abandoned by the Hohokam. The village contained three large reinforced adobe ceremonial chambers and rooms grouped in social units of two or three houses.

Painted Rocks.(A) The Painted Rocks petroglyph site is within the historic corridor.

Since the site is under BLM management, it will be a federal component of the trail, offering interpretation of the Anza trek as well as many of the other historic uses of the site and trail. The site offers a fine example of early petroglyphs etched on a small mound of black rocks. It can be reached from Interstate 8 west of Gila Bend, exit 102. Camping and water are available. (NR)

Expedition Camp #31. The ADOT Interstate 8 roadside rest at Sentinel provides an opportunity to interpret the Agua Caliente camp and to orient the traveler to the Gila River camps.

Yuma County

Sears Point Archeological Area.(A) Situated above the flood plain of the Gila River, the area is rich in prehistoric archeological resources. It is on the south side of the river while the Anza expedition passed by on the north. This area may become an interpretive site for the Anza Trail, but the BLM intends to address issues of access and protection before the site could be open to the public. It is not shown on the map.

Expedition Camp #34. The Interstate 8, Arizona Department of Transportation Mohawk rest stop is at the base of the Mohawk Mountains in view of an expedition camp site and provides an interpretive opportunity.

Expedition Camp #35, Cerrito de Santa Cecilia, Antelope Hill. Located about six miles east of Wellton, this Anza camp site was a prominent geologic feature beside the Gila River. It contained prehistoric resources such as petroglyphs and grinding stone quarry sites. In the past several years, the portion of the site owned by the Wellton-Mohawk Irrigation and Drainage District was quarried extensively to produce rip-rap to armor the banks of the Gila River. The cultural value of that site has been ruined, although a portion of the hill managed by the BLM may still have some integrity.

Prison Hill, Yuma Crossing National Historic Landmark, and Overview of Expedition Camps #39, 40, and 41.(A) Long before Anza's time, the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers were a crossroads where prehistoric trails converged. Anza's strategy was to cross the Gila first and then the Colorado. Upon reaching what is Prison Hill today, Anza moved upstream several leagues and carved a new crossing site through entangled brush. The expedition delayed at the crossing to build a shelter for Fathers Garcés and Eixarch, who remained.

Anza was helped by Captain Palma, a Yuma (Quechan) chief, on both expeditions. During the 1774 exploratory expedition, the Yumas carried Garcés across the Colorado flat on his back because of his deathly fear of being swept down river. By preventing access to this strategic crossing in a 1781 revolt, the Yuma Indians effectively closed the Anza trail for the duration of the Spanish colonial period. Several crossing sites were used in subsequent years as part of the Gila and Old Spanish trails used by Mexican and American gold-seekers, emigrants, military expeditions, and freight trains. Nothing remains of Anza's crossing site, but its location is generally known. (NHL)

An interpretive exhibit will be installed at Prison Hill within Yuma Territorial Prison

State Historic Park overlooking the Colorado River where the expedition crossed.

CALIFORNIA

Imperial County

Mission Purísima Conception (Site). Founded by Garcés in 1780 in the area of the campsite of the expedition after it crossed the Colorado River, the mission was destroyed by the Yumas in 1781 and Father Garcés killed. (CRHL No. 350) The mission site may have been the granite bluff where Font and Anza paused to view the confluence of the Gila and Colorado Rivers. St. Thomas Mission, a Catholic church, stands on the site today.

Expedition Camp # 42, Pilot Knob.(A) West of Yuma crossing, in the area between Pilot Knob and the All American Canal, a trace of an ancient Indian foot trail can still be seen crossing the scaly hills, suggesting the historic uses of this area. The Anza expedition passed thorough this area where much of the landscape is preserved. Due to the presence of several very fragile archeological sites in the immediate vicinity, the existence of the trail section is not currently publicized by the Bureau of Land Management which manages it.

Expedition Camp # 47, Wells of Santa Rosa (Yuha Well) (A) About seven miles northwest of Mount Signal and four miles above the boundary with Mexico, the well is on the southwest side of Dunaway Road in Yuha Wash and is listed as a point of interest by BLM, the land managers. The well, called *Santa Rosa de las Lajas* (Flat Rocks) by Anza, was used on March 8, 1774 by the Anza exploring expedition. On December 11-15, 1775, the three divisions of Anza's colonizing expedition used this first good watering spot beyond the Colorado River. The CRHL No. 1008 plaque is placed at the Sunbeam rest stop #54 on Interstate 8.

Expedition Camp #49, San Sebastian Marsh/San Felipe Creek. (A) Located 18 miles northeast of Westmoreland in the vicinity of the junction of state highways 86 and 78, San Sebastian Marsh is the site of prehistoric villages and represented a stable water source in the desert environment. It was a campsite for both the 1774 and 1775-76 expeditions. On the 1774 expedition, Anza named it for his Indian guide, Sebastian Tarabal. It is managed by the BLM. [See San Felipe Creek, below] (NNL)

San Diego County

San Felipe Creek.(A) North of Highway 78 within Ocotillo Wells State Vehicular Recreation Area (SVRA) and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, this creek was followed by the expedition from San Sebastian Marsh to Borrego Sink. The creek trail is available to the public within Ocotillo Wells SVRA.

Los Puertecitos (Little Pass). The expedition passed through a gap in the clay hills (Ocotillo Badlands) which sprawl across the entrance to Little Borrego Valley on December 19, 1775 after they had camped along San Felipe Wash. CRHL No. 635 is located on state highway 78, 1.6 miles east of the town of Ocotillo Wells.

Expedition Camp #51, San Gregorio. A campsite of both Anza expeditions, this site is probably today's Borrego Spring located on San Felipe Wash where the valley narrowed before entering the broad flats of Borrego Valley. CRHL No. 673 is located on private land in Borrego Sink on a small hill just north and above Borrego Spring, three miles southeast of Palm Canyon and Peg Leg Roads.

Anza-Borrego Desert State Park.(A) This approximately 600,000 acre park contains two stretches of the Anza route and preserves the surrounding lands in an undeveloped state so that they appear much as they would have to Anza and his colonists two hundred years ago. A short segment of the trail exists in the southeast section of the park and passes near the San Gregorio marker. In the northwest section, a rough jeep and horseback trail parallels Anza's route through Coyote Canyon. On this section are found markers for *El Vado*, *Santa Catarina*, and Christmas Eve campsites. (The last is in Riverside County.) These two areas provide a rare opportunity to retrace the precise route of the expedition on the ground while surrounded by terrain which has changed little since Anza's passage. Sites within the park are the following:

Fages-De Anza Trail-Southern Immigrant Road. The trail is noted on park maps. (NR)

Expedition Camp #52, El Vado (The Ford). CRHL No. 634 is placed six miles northwest of Borrego Springs at the entrance to Vern Whitaker Horse Camp within Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. It marks a campsite along Coyote Creek with plentiful water and some pasture allowing the colonists to rest from December 20 to 22, 1775.

Expedition Camp #53, Santa Catarina. Situated at Lower Willows in lower Coyote Canyon within Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, CRHL No. 785 was named by Anza on his exploration trip. The colonizing expedition camped here on December 23, 1775 and Anza on his return on May 6, 1776. The entire area has signs of native habitation. Font described the area as having "...great mountains of rocks, boulders, and smaller stones which look as if they had been brought and piled up there, like the sweepings of the world."

Middle Willows. The site of a spring and an Indian village "perched in the crags" (Font), the area has exceptional historic value to the trail due to its natural and visual integrity. It is highly sensitive environmentally as the home to two federal endangered species (least Bell's vireo and peninsular bighorn sheep) and one

state endangered species (southwest willow flycatcher).

Riverside County

Expedition Camp #54, Christmas Eve. At the top of Upper Willows at the "Fig Tree" in Anza-Borrego Desert State Park the expedition stopped on Christmas Eve 1775. A marker commemorates the birth of Salvador Ygnacio Linares.

Turkey Track Grade. Built by the CCC from Lower Willows near the mouth of Coyote Canyon to Terwilliger Valley and the San Carlos Pass (Cary Ranch) site, this road closely follows Anza's route on both expeditions.

San Carlos Pass. Located at the upper end of Coyote Canyon, San Carlos Pass was used by both Anza expeditions, the colonizing expedition passing through on December 27, 1775. CRHL No. 103 plaque is located on private property, seven miles southeast of the town of Anza.

Expedition Camp #56, Tripp Flats.(A) A broad, bowl-like valley between Cahuilla Mountain and Bautista Canyon, this expedition camp site is located within the San Bernardino National Forest.

Bautista Canyon Road.(A) This road, which connects the town of Anza with Hemet, roughly follows the contours of Bautista Canyon and the Anza Trail. About eight miles of the road are within the San Bernardino National Forest and would be included as a federal component of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail. The road is unpaved from the town of Anza to the Youth Authority camp and paved from there to Fairview Avenue in Hemet. It passes through an Agricultural Preserve and an area of high paleontological sensitivity. It includes the Bautista Creek Crossing which has a Caballeros marker. The road is proposed on forest service plans as a paved two-lane road and on county transportation plans as a major four-lane highway. Attendees at public meetings in Riverside County set a goal to remove that proposal from county plans.

Expedition Camp #58, Laguna de Bucareli (Mystic Lake).(A) Located generally north of the Ramona Expressway off Davis Road, the lake is adjacent to the 4,850-acre San Jacinto Wildlife Area featuring restored wetlands and wildlife habitat. The lake, the outlet area of the San Jacinto River, was described by Anza in 1774 as "several leagues in circumference and as full of white geese as water." He named it for his supporter, Bucareli, and later it was called Mystic Lake. The San Jacinto Wildlife Area is owned and managed by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) and open to the public. Mystic Lake is a high priority acquisition area for the DFG. Plans for the area include incorporating the Anza Trail.

Bernasconi Pass. Located at an entrance road to what is now Lake Perris State Recreation Area, this pass was used by the expedition to pass from Lake Bucareli to the Alessandro Valley. A trail marker is placed here. Lake Perris is managed by the

California Department of Parks and Recreation.

Expedition Camp #59 and Santa Ana River Crossing. The narrows near the Union Pacific bridge today is located within Martha McLean-Anza Narrows Park in the City of Riverside. It is a crossing of both expeditions and the New Year's Eve campsite of the 1775-76 expedition. CRHL No. 787 plaque is located on private property at the Jurupa Hills Country Club Golf Course.

Los Angeles County

Expedition Camp #61. On January 3, 1776, the expedition camped near the San Gabriel River.

Expedition Camp #62, Mission San Gabriel Arcángel.(A) Located at 537 West Mission Drive, San Gabriel, and established in 1771 as the fourth of the eventual 21 missions in the California chain, San Gabriel was a destination and a place of rest for both expeditions. Anza visited the first mission site on his first trip and the current site on his colonizing expedition. A plaque near Whittier Narrows marks the location of the first site of the mission at the corner of San Gabriel Boulevard and Lincoln in the city of Montebello. The colonists stayed at the current mission site for about six weeks while Anza and Font went to San Diego to help quell an Indian rebellion there. Construction of the present mission church and complex was begun in 1792 and completed in 1805. It is administered by the Claretian Fathers. (NR)

Whittier Narrows Nature Center and trailhead. Located at North Durfee Avenue in South El Monte, it is near the site of the original San Gabriel Mission (corner of Lincoln and San Gabriel Boulevard) before the river overflowed. It includes the site of Isantgangna Rancheria west of and next to the original mission by the bluff and the site of Aquibit Rancheria, east of Mission Boulevard by the river when the mission was moved to a safer site. This site may be included on the auto route for the Anza Trail. **Bicentennial Park** or **Horsemen's Park** in Pico Rivera may be an interpretive stop and staging area along the recreational route.

El Pueblo de Los Angeles Historic Monument. This site includes the Plaza, Olvera Street, Avila Adobe Museum, and other historic buildings. The site is within the historic corridor. One of the first settlers of El Pueblo de la Reina Los Angeles was Vicente Feliz, an Anza expedition member. (His wife had died in childbirth at La Canoa, the first night out from Tubac.) One contingent of settlers, led by Rivera y Moncada, used the Anza trail in 1781. Most of this contingent was massacred at the mission settlements at the Colorado River by the Yuma Indians. (Riós-Bustamonte, p.42) A plaque to Rivera y Moncada's memory is placed at San Gabriel Mission. El Pueblo is at 622 N. Main Street (visitors) or 125 Paseo de la Plaza, L.A. 90012 (administration).

Elysian Park. A plaque (CRHL #655) at the North Broadway entrance to the park indicates that the Portolá party crossed the Los Angeles River (*Riío Porciuncula*) at the site of the Broadway Bridge today. It is believed that the Anza expedition crossed here also. The park, owned by the City of Los Angeles, comprises the last large piece of pueblo lands granted by Carlos III, King of Spain, in 1781. The park provides potential for a trail along the Los Angeles River, the route of the Anza party. Park administration

is located at 929 Academy Road, Los Angeles.

Expedition Camp #72, Puertezuelo (Griffith Park). Within this City of Los Angeles park is the Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum at 4700 Zoo Drive, located on the Los Angeles River and near the *Puertezuelo* camp site of the Anza expedition on February 21, 1776. The Museum is dedicated to documenting the history of the West and could provide interpretation of the Anza trek. The park is part of the original Los Feliz land grant of Anza party member, José Vicente Feliz.

Sepulveda Basin Recreation Area. This flood control basin, managed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Los Angeles District, encompasses about a four mile segment of the Los Angeles River, which was the route of the expedition. The area contains many recreation facilities and has the potential for a trail along the river channel.

Los Encinos State Historic Park. This California State Department of Parks and Recreation facility is within the historic corridor and may be the site of "a small spring of water, like a little lake." (Font) It is located in Encino at 16756 Moorpark Street off Balboa Avenue near Ventura Boulevard.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA). (A) The park includes Satwiwa Native American Indian Natural Area and Rancho Sierra Vista (Ventura County), at Potrero Road, Newbury Park. The Native American Culture Center at Satwiwa was recently opened. A small portion of the historic route and portions of the recreational retracement route are within current park boundaries. The park provides an opportunity to interpret the expedition and to orient the visitor to the trail. The headquarters of this National Park Service facility is at 401 West Hillcrest Drive, Thousand Oaks, California.

Expedition Camp #73, Agua Escondida (Malibu Creek State Park). The park is within the Santa Monica Mountains and incorporates Las Virgenes Creek which may be the site of the Anza camp named *Agua Escondida*, hidden water. The park preserves a landscape similar to that of 1776 and is the site of an annual reenactment of the February 22, 1776 encampment. The park may provide a portion of a recreational reenactment trail.

Ventura County

Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Interpretive Center. This center provides information on the Chumash culture, so admired by Anza and Font, and interprets cave paintings found on the site. It is owned by the County of Ventura and managed by the Oakbrook Park Chumash Indian Corporation. It is located east of Westlake Boulevard in Thousand Oaks.

Olivas Adobe. This restored adobe was the home of Don Raimundo Olivas, husband of the great granddaughter of Ramon Borjorques, an Anza expedition member. It is owned by the City of Ventura, is open to the public, and located at 4200 Olivas Park Drive. (NR)

Site of the village of Shisholop. This site of the large Chumash settlement at the

mouth of the Ventura River visited by Anza on the expedition is located at the south end of Figueroa Street.

Channel Islands National Park.(A) The headquarters for this park is located in the vicinity of the Ventura Marina along the coast where Anza traveled. The visitor center provides interpretation of the Chumash culture and would be an excellent place to interpret the Anza expedition.

Mission San Buenaventura. The ninth mission, dedicated March 31, 1782, is located at 211 East Main Street. (NR)

Coastal parks. Several parks along the coast are directly on the historic route. These are San Buenaventura State Beach, Emma Wood State Beach, Faria County Park, and Hobson County Park.

Santa Barbara County

Expedition Camp #75. The site of the camp named *La Rinconada* is preserved in Rincon County Beach Park. Due to park size and use, the expedition may be better interpreted at Carpinteria State Beach.

El Presidio de Santa Bárbara State Historic Park.(A) Encompassing the original site of the 1782 Presidio, the park interprets life in California under Spanish rule. Many of the original garrison were members of the Anza 1775-76 expedition. Plans are to reconstruct on the basis of historical and archeological research approximately half of the Presidio on the original foundation stones.(NR)

Expedition Camp #76. Goleta Beach County Park (as well as the UC Santa Barbara campus and the Santa Barbara Airport) is the site of one of the Chumash villages of Mescalitán. "Here there are three large villages on the banks of the estuary, the largest one being on the road which we are traveling." (Font)

Expedition Camp #79. This camp at the mouth of the *Riío de Santa Rosa*, the Santa Ynez River today, is within Ocean Beach County Park.

La Purísima Mission State Historic Park.(A) The mission was first dedicated in 1787, but the current reconstruction represents the 1820 mission. Although not on the historic Anza route and not constructed until after the expedition, this park is on the proposed auto route and interprets Spanish colonial history in California in an historic setting. (NHL)

Other California State Beaches.(A) Along the original Anza route, El Capitan, Refugio, Gaviota, and Point Sal State Beach Parks provide opportunities to interpret the natural environment and the native cultures at the time of the Anza expedition.

Other Santa Barbara County Parks. Arroyo Burro, Goleta, Ocean County Beach Parks are on the historic route and provide opportunities for interpretation.

San Luis Obispo County

Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes Preserve.(A) The dunes and Oso Flaco Lake, which is contained within the preserve, are referenced in the expedition diaries. This area is comprised of pristine coastal dunes and wetlands and contains at least 18 species of rare, endangered, or sparsely distributed plants. More than 200 species of birds live in or migrate through the preserve. Access is provided off State Highway 1 either west or north of the town of Guadalupe. (NNL)

Pismo Beach State Park. This park provides facilities within the historic corridor.

Pismo Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area. North of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dune Preserve, but part of the same sand dune complex, this 2,500 acre park provides swimming, surfing, surf fishing, camping, and hiking as well as an opportunity for offroad vehicle use. The main entrance is located on Pier Avenue off State Highway 1 in Oceano.

Expedition Camp #81, Site of Chumash village of *El Buchón*. Located near Pismo Beach in Price Canyon, this Chumash village was the Anza party campsite on March 1, 1776. When Portolá arrived in 1769, Buchón, the Wot or Chieftain, lived here; when Anza arrived, one of Buchón's principal wives still lived here. The Shell Oil Company plans 65 new wells in the area, but has agreed with the county to provide an easement for the Anza Trail when oil extraction is completed.

Mission San Luis Obispo de Tolosa.(A) Founded in 1772, the original mission was visited by the Anza expedition on March 2 and 3, 1776. While the expedition stayed, an Indian boy was christened for whom Anza was the godfather. As part of the Diocese of Monterey, the mission now serves as a parish church. Tuquski Wa Suwa (Bear and Child) statue and fountain, located in Mission Plaza in front of the mission, reflect the special Chumash relationship with bears. The mission and Old Mission Museum are located at 751 Palm Street. (NHL, CRHL #325)

Dallidet Adobe. This restored 1853 residence with gardens is situated on the banks of San Luis Creek which the expedition followed out of the city. It is located at 1185 Pacific Street. (CRHL #720)

Cuesta Canyon County Park. This five acre park in San Luis Obispo spans San Luis Creek, the route of the expedition.

Stagecoach Road. This rural, single lane road climbs Cuesta Grade just north of the city limits of San Luis Obispo and is near the probable route of the Anza expedition along San Luis Creek. It is currently the bicycle route over the grade as bicycles are not permitted on Highway 101.

Granary Trees. Oaks in which woodpeckers have stored their acorns, a significant natural feature of the Santa Margarita/ Atascadero/ Paso Robles area, were noted by Font. "Along here there are some birds which they call carpenters, which make round holes in the trunks of the oaks. In each hole they insert an acorn so neatly that it can be taken out only with difficulty, and in this way they make their harvest and store, some of the oaks being all dotted with acorns in their trunks." One of the largest of

these trees can be seen near the Century Cinema at 6905 El Camino Real in Atascadero.

Santa Margarita Asistencia. Perhaps this site is the location of the small Indian village near the Santa Margarita River noted by Font (p. 274). The site, which is on the Santa Margarita Ranch, contains the ruins of a building which served as an outpost for Mission San Luis Obispo. (CRHL #364)

Camp #83, Assumpción. The campsite is located on the west bank of the Salinas River near Ferrocarril Road in Atascadero. It is now called Assuncion.

Wranglerette Arena. This equestrian arena is located on the path of the expedition along the Salinas River in Atascadero and has potential to be a staging area. The site has a plaque from the 1975-76 reenactment.

Monterey County

Lake San Antonio Recreation Area. Twenty-six miles north of Paso Robles off County Road G-14, this nearly 5,000 acre lake was formed by damming the San Antonio River, the route the expedition followed to Mission San Antonio. Much of the scenery is similar to that the expedition experienced.

Expedition Camp #85, Mission San Antonio de Padua.(A) Founded in 1771 as the third of the California missions established by Father Junipero Serra, it had nearly 500 neophytes when the Anza expedition stopped in March of 1776. Located in the midst of Fort Hunter Liggett, the setting generally looks much as it did when seen by Anza and his emigrants. The mission serves as a training center for the Franciscan order and is open to the public. (NR)

San Lorenzo County Park Agricultural/Rural Life Museum. The museum is located on the Salinas River within the trail corridor and interprets the cultures of the area, including the Spanish period.

Mission Nuestra Señora de la Soledad. Founded in 1791, this mission is along the historic route. It is within the Costanoan/Ohlone-Esselen and Chalon Ohlone traditional territories.

Expedition Camp #88 and 90, the Presidio of Monterey. Founded in 1770, the Presidio of Monterey was the northern outpost of the Spanish empire. Anza left his colonists to stay here while he recovered his health at Carmel Mission and while he reconnoitered San Francisco Bay. The Anza expedition members stayed at the *Plaza de Armas* which fronted the extant Royal Presidio Chapel. Most of the original presidio site is owned by the Diocese of Monterey.

Royal Presidio Chapel.(A) This chapel, built with Indian labor in 1794, is open to the public. (NHL)

Expedition Camp #89, Mission San Carlos de Borromeo del Carmelo.(A) Founded in Monterey in 1770 and moved to Carmel in 1771, this second mission in the

California chain was home to Father Serra. He went to Monterey to greet Anza and brought him back to the mission for a rest. The mission is owned and administered by the Diocese of Monterey as a parish church and well-visited historic site. (NHL) It is in the Costanoan/Ohlone-Esselen Nation traditional territory.

Toro County Park. Situated off State Highway 68 east of Monterey, this park offers equestrian accommodations and provides the opportunity to interpret the Anza expedition.

San Benito County

Mission San Juan Bautista. Built in 1797, the mission has been in almost continuous use since its dedication. The Anza expedition passed near the site in 1776. It is in the Amah-Mutsun traditional territory.

San Juan Canyon Historic District. In the vicinity of San Juan Canyon Road, Old Stage Road, and Mission Vineyard Road, this district contains prehistoric sites relevant to study of the way native societies organized themselves and historic sites connected with the mission.

Santa Clara County

Uvas Creek Park Preserve. This regional park in the City of Gilroy encompasses an area through which the expedition passed. The park plans include an interpretive stop for the Anza Trail as well as interpretation of the natural and cultural history of the area.

Chitactac-Adams Heritage County Park. Near Uvas Creek at the intersection of Burchell Road and Watsonville Road, this park commemorates an Ohlone village. Chitactac is the name of the principal village of the Amah tribe near Gilroy. Anza expedition journals were used to identify the location.

Expedition Camp #92. The site of the March 24, 1776 encampment is located in Silvera Park along Llagas Creek near Watsonville Road and Santa Teresa Boulevard. As yet undeveloped, the park is the site of one of the reenactment plaques.

Rancho Santa Teresa Historic District/Santa Teresa County Park: Bernal Adobe Site, Santa Teresa Spring and Shrine, Bernal-Joice Ranch. Anza *poblador* (expedition member), José Joaquín Bernal passed through this site in 1776 as the Anza group headed for San Francisco Bay. He returned in 1826 to establish Rancho Santa Teresa and construct four to six adobes. Among other resources, the site contains a Muwekma Ohlone burial ground, the Bernal Adobe site, Bear Tree, and Santa Teresa Spring. The site is registered with the state as a certified archeological site #SCL-125.

Expedition Camp #93. Font notes the camp on March 25, 1776, at arroyo of San Joseph Cupertino. The plaque for CRHL No. 800 is located at Monte Vista High School, west parking lot, 21840 McClellan Road, Cupertino. Several members of the volunteer Anza Trail county task force support the location of the actual campsite

along Calabazas Creek in the vicinity of what is now DeAnza Boulevard and Prospect Road.

McClellan Ranch Park/Stevens Creek. Located at 22221 McClellan Road, this park is within the historic corridor. Plans are underway to restore the Stevens Creek riparian corridor with native plants as it may have been in 1776. A reenactment marker exists at the site.

Rancho San Antonio County Park. Located on Cristo Rey Drive in Cupertino, a portion of this park encompasses the historic trail corridor. It was from a prominent knoll near the entry of this park that both Font and Anza said they could see San Francisco Bay. The knoll was recently dedicated as permanent public open space by the Diocese of San José. Stevens Creek Trail is recognized in the City of Cupertino General Plan as having significance relating the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

El Camino Real. Commemorated as the road between the missions, this road is the route of the Anza expedition from El Monte Street in Mountain View to El Palo Alto (see below).

El Palo Alto. This "tall tree," a redwood measured by Father Font, is located at the intersection of Alma Street and El Camino Real in Palo Alto. Portolá had camped here on November 6, 1769.

Greer House. Mrs. John Greer was a granddaughter of Ignacio Soto of the Anza expeditions and the daughter of Rafael Soto, grantee of Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito. The house is located at 1517 Louisa Court, Palo Alto.

Rafael Soto Home Site. Rafael Soto, son of Ygnacio Soto, a member of the Anza expedition, built a home on this site in the early 1840s on his *Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito*. It is located on the east side of Middlefield Road just north of Oregon Avenue in Palo Alto.

Middlefield Crossing. This crossing of San Francisquito Creek prior to the 1850s is located on Middlefield Road at San Francisquito Creek.

Expedition Camp # 97. On March 30, 1776, Anza camped on the Guadalupe River near the present-day site of Agnews State Hospital.

Mission Santa Clara de Asís. The mission is located on the grounds of the Santa Clara University, the Alameda, Santa Clara. Established in 1777 near the Guadalupe River, it was relocated in 1782 after several floods, abandoned after the earthquake of 1822, and again relocated to the present site. Trail interpretation should include all the sites. Ignacio Alviso, an Anza expedition member (aged three in 1775), was majordomo after secularization. (CRHL No. 338) The site is within the Muwekma-Ohlone traditional territory.

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North of the University grounds is the Pena Adobe at 3260 The Alameda, Santa Clara. Dating from the 1780s, it is one of the oldest structures in the valley and was constructed as quarters for married Indians at the Mission Santa Clara. It is the sole survivor of the third mission compound dedicated in 1784. (CRHL No. 249)

Fernando Berreyesa Adobe. Fernando's father, José Reyes Berreyesa, had been a soldier at San Francisco Presidio where his father, Nicolas, came as a boy with Anza's party. This privately owned adobe is located at 373 Jefferson Street, Santa Clara.

First Site of El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe. This State Landmark Monument on the city's Civic Center grounds, recognizes the first site of the Pueblo which was named for the Virgin of Guadalupe, the patron saint of the Anza Expedition of 1775-76. Lt. Jose Moraga arrived in the Santa Clara Valley with 14 settlers and their families on November 29, 1777 to found this first civil settlement of California. The monument is located at 801 North First Street, San José. (CRHL # 433)

Luis Maria Peralta Adobe. This pre-1800 adobe, one of the first houses in the second plaza of the Pueblo of San José, is believed to be built by José Manuel Gonzales, an Apache who accompanied the Anza party. Luis Maria Peralta, also with his parents on the Anza trip, became *comisionado* (Commissioner) [1807-1822] and lived at the adobe until he died in 1851. City Landmark No. 1, located at 184 St. John Street in San José, is open for docent tours only. The gardens and exterior are open to the public during regular park hours. It is a certified site along the Anza Trail (CRHL #866)

Plaza de Caesar Chavez, formerly Plaza Park. The Plaza is circled by South Market Street between San Fernando and San Carlos Streets in downtown San José. Around 1797, the *pobladores* (settlers) moved to higher ground to avoid the flooding *Riío de Guadalupe*. They built adobes, gardens, and water channels around a central plaza, which remain today as Plaza Park. It was, and still is, the geographic center of San José. It was also the political center of *norte California*, with its *juzgado* (court, city hall, and jail). Many of the Anza party that retired from military service moved to San José to be with their families and become ranchers. The earliest maps of San José show this plaza ringed with a "who's who" of Anza settlers. (CRHL #461)

Saint Joseph Cathedral. This is the first non-mission church in California and San Jose's oldest place of continual worship. San José's earliest residents grew weary of traveling to Mission Santa Clara for services, so they built their own church. Built by pueblo residents in 1803, the first Saint Joseph church was a simple adobe structure. Most of the contributors were from the Anza trek of 1776. The present cathedral is the fourth Saint Joseph Church on this site, following fires and earthquakes over the years. It is located at 90 South Market Street at San Fernando, San José. (CRHL #898)

Mountain View Shoreline Park. This city park is at the margin of San Francisco Bay,

within the historic corridor, and offers views similar to those the expedition members would have seen.

Sunnyvale Baylands County Park. Trails within this park offer experiences of the natural environment similar to those of 1776.

José Maria Alviso Adobe. This adobe was built in the 1830s or 1840s by the son of Anza colonist Francisco Xavier Alviso and is located on Piedmont Road in Milpitas.

Higuera Adobe. This structure was built in the mid-1800s by Joseph Loreto Higuera, son of Anza colonists Ygnacio Anastacio Higuera and María Micaela Bojórquez who were married at San Xavier del Bac during the expedition. It is located near Calero Creek in Milpitas.

Expedition Camp # 103. This April 5, 1776, camp is located at the southern edge of San Antonio Valley overlooking the watersheds of the East Fork of Coyote Creek and Sulphur Springs near the northern boundary of Henry W. Coe State Park. It is privately owned.

Henry W. Coe State Park.(A) East of Highway 101 at Morgan Hill, this 80,000+ acre park contains about 15 miles of the historic route, a mid-day stop at Los Cruceros, and a landscape which can still be recognized from the expedition journals. The Los Cruceros stop has a reenactment plaque.

Gilroy Hot Springs. This privately owned site is within the trail corridor.

Expedition Camp #104. The April 6, 1776 camp is located at the confluence of Coyote Creek and Cañada de los Osos, south of Gilroy Hot Springs and near the county fire department facility at Roop and Cañada Roads, east of Gilroy.

San Mateo County

Expedition Camp #94. On its way up the peninsula, the expedition camped here on March 26, 1776, at a dry watercourse about two miles beyond arroyo de San Mateo. CRHL No. 48 plaque is located at El Camino Real and Ralston in Burlingame.

Expedition Camp #96. The expedition camped here on March 29, 1776, on the return from selecting the sites for the mission and presidio at San Francisco Bay while on their way to reconnoiter the east bay. The camp was also used by the priests, soldiers and their families from June 24-27, 1776, who came to establish the mission and presidio. CRHL No. 47 plaque is located off Arroyo Court west of State Highway 82 in San Mateo.

El Camino Real. Thought to be the historic route of the Anza expedition from El Palo Alto to San Bruno Mountain, this road is commemorated as the road between the missions and marked with mission bells.

Hospice or Mission of San Mateo. A plaque commemorates this site on El Camino Real near Baywood Avenue.

Coyote Point County Recreational Area. This county park is located along San Francisco Bay within the historic trail corridor and contains a portion of the Bay Trail which may be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

San Mateo Bayside Park and Burlingame Waterfront Park. These parks offer trail and interpretation potential similar to Coyote Point.

San Francisco County

Lake Merced and Harding Park. The expedition passed by Lake Merced. The public park offers an opportunity for interpretation.

Golden Gate Park. The expedition passed through the area of this park today, and it provides an opportunity for interpretation.

Expedition Camp # 95, Mountain Lake.(A) Camp was at "a lake or spring of very fine water near the mouth of the port of San Francisco" (Font), today known as Mountain Lake. From here Anza reconnoitered the bay and selected the sites for the presidio and the mission. Mountain Lake is partially under the jurisdiction of the City of San Francisco and partially the National Park Service.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area/ Presidio of San Francisco.(A) The northernmost permanent outpost of Spain, the Presidio was founded by Anza's colonists under the command of Lieutenant Moraga on September 16, 1776. The site contains a portion of the original commandants' quarters and subsurface remains of the Spanish/Mexican period presidio. The Presidio has been managed by the NPS since the fall of 1994. (NR, NHL)

Mission San Francisco de Asís.(A) Mission Dolores, as it is commonly known, was sited by Anza and his scouting party and construction begun on June 27, 1776. The

present mission building was completed in 1791 and is the oldest intact building in San Francisco. (NR) José Joaquín Moraga, the Founder, is buried in a tomb next to the altar. The mission is in Muwekma/Ohlone and Ohlone traditional territory.

Alameda County

Rancho Higuera Historical Park. This adobe was built by expedition descendant.

Mission San José. This mission was founded in 1797 on Ohlone land along the historic Anza route. The museum contains information about Ohlone and mission life; the grave of Fulgencio Higuera, grandson of expedition member Ignacio Anastacio Higuera is here. (NR) The site is within Muwekma/Ohlone and Ohlone traditional territory.

Stanford Avenue Trailhead/Staging Area. Once part of lands controlled by Mission José, Stanford Avenue contains undisturbed artifacts and cultural resources. The property includes an area once occupied by an Ohlone village dating before the Anza expedition. (Stanford Avenue EIR, SCH No. 9103086) Originating at Mission Boulevard and terminating in a cul-de-sac owned by the City of Fremont, the land is leased by East Bay Regional Park District to operate a regional trailhead and staging area. The trail is proposed to connect with the Bay Area Ridge Trail, proposed as the recreational route for the Anza Trail.

Coyote Hills Regional Park. This East Bay Regional Park District facility near the historic corridor offers interpretation of the Ohlone and Muwekma/Ohlone culture.

Expedition Camp #98, Arroyo de la Harina. A plaque installed at Hayward City Hall along San Lorenzo Creek commemorates this expedition camp.

San Leandro Memorial Park. Located on San Leandro Creek in vicinity of Anza's crossing, this park provides an opportunity to interpret the East Bay exploration.

Mills College. This educational facility offers an overlook of the historic route and of the Bay the expedition came to see.

California College of Arts and Crafts. On the historic Anza route, this site recognizes the Crespí-Fages route and offers interpretive potential for the Anza expedition.

Contra Costa County

Rancho San Pablo Marker. A marker, dated 6/12/1834, for south boundary of Rancho San Pablo of Don Francisco María Castro is located on San Pablo Avenue at Carlson Boulevard. This Castro was the son of Anza recruit Joaquín Isidro de Castro and his wife, María Martina Botiller, and was two years old when the expedition set out from Tubac.

Expedition Camp #99. The actual campsite is in Rodeo at the conjunction of Parker Avenue, San Pablo Avenue, and Rodeo Creek, a heavily urbanized area. A

commemorative marker from the 1976 reenactment is placed on Main Road between 4th and 6th Street in the town of Rodeo. The Rodeo Marina or the East Bay Regional Park District facility at Lone Tree Point could provide interpretation of this camp.

Vista del Rio. From this hill overlooking Selby, west of the Carquinez Bridge, all the points described by Anza and Font at their midday camp can be seen. It can be reached from San Pablo Avenue through Selby Road to Vista del Rio.

Salvio Pacheco Adobe. (Juan) Salvio Pacheco, a grandson of Anza recruit Juan Salvio Pacheco and his wife, María del Carmen del Valle, received a 5,000 acre Mexican land grant as a faithful government employee. Most of the rancho land has become the City of Concord. The adobe is owned by the city and is located at 1870 Adobe Street (at Salvio Street) in Concord.

Don Fernando Pacheco Adobe. This well-kept adobe belonged to the son of Salvio Pacheco, an Anza expedition descendant. It is located at 3119 Grant Street, Concord, California, in Hillcrest Park, part of the original adobe grounds. A plaque recognizing the Anza expedition is within the park.

Vicente Martinez Adobe. Located within the grounds of John Muir National Historic Site, this adobe provides an opportunity to interpret the passage of the Anza expedition and the subsequent Spanish and Mexican periods. Vicente Martinez' first wife was Guadalupe Moraga, a great-granddaughter of the San Francisco founder.

East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD) Potential Interpretive Sites. Lone Tree Point, Selby Open Space, Carquinez Strait Regional Shoreline, and the Delta-De Anza Trail are all located along the historic route. The park district has plans to link its park sites with the Bay Trail which could be marked as the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.
